THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.
Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 147 1-8.

CITY ITEMS.

Barrel and Oil Manufacturing Company.

Tionesta Barrel and Oil Manufacturing Company situated in Tionesta, Venango county, Capital Stock $100,000. A few shares of the above stock is for sale at the office of the Treasurer, Wm. Douglas, 117 Wood street.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 88 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Prince's Organs and Melodeons

Are far superior in quality, power, sweetness, variety and expression, elegance of case, possessing improvements which can be found only in instruments of this make. For sale only by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

See Barker & Co.'s

Advertisement of dry goods.

Gents.

Those elegant "Boulevards"—the latest style of Neck Tie extant, are now to be had at the Gentlemen's Emporium, 72 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice. Murdock & Putnam.

A Word in Season.

Our most eminent physicians tell us that almost every case of cholera can be cured if attended to in season. Therefore every family should at once procure and keep on hand some safe and reliable remedy to be instantly used in cases of diarrhœa, dysentery and cramp in stomach or bowels, those great precursors of cholera. The success that has invariably attended the use of Hostetter's Bitters, as an effective, as well as positively used during the summer months for the above complaints, entitle it to the consideration of every prudent person. Ask for Henderson's Carminative. Prepared by J. Henderson & Bros., 266 Liberty street. Sold by druggists generally.

Two Cases Piles Cured by Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

Mr. Glass, of Jamesville, Wisconsin, writes for the benefit of all who suffer with the Piles, that he has been troubled for eight years with an aggravated case of Piles, and his brother was discharged from the army as incurable (being quite paralyzed with the Piles). Both these distressing cases were cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. The recommendation of these gentlemen, besides the daily testimonials received by Dr. Strickland, ought to convince those suffering, that the most aggravated chronic cases of Piles are cured by Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. It is sold by Druggists everywhere. R. E. Sellers, agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Gloves.

Fine Cloth, kid and calf lined: Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Chesson's French Buckskin, For wrist gloves of all kinds at the gentlemen's Emporium, 72 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice.

Pianos.

Wm. Knabe's & Co.'s great unrivaled Piano Fortes. These instruments are superior to any other in regard to tone, touch, workmanship and durability. Also 6½ square Pianos have their new improved grand scale and the Agraffe treble. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, has just received a splendid new assortment.

Pianos.

Knabe's celebrated Piano Fortes are unsurpassed. Sold on reasonable terms, by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

Latest from Egypt.

Penney's new extract of the Egyptian Lotus, a new and exquisite perfume for the handkerchief. Cleopatra and the ladies of the present day using the same perfume. Price, one dollar per bottle. Manufactured by Penney, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sold by all druggists and dealers in fancy goods, and by Ward Kennedy & Co., wholesale druggists, 14 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Equal to the imported. Ask your druggist for it. It is the most reliable article in the market.

Almanacs

For 1866, at Pittock's.

Get the Eastern Dailies

At Pittock's.

At Cost.

Beautiful engravings at Pittock's.

Be Sure

And get the weeklies and monthlies this evening, at Pittock's.

Get the Leader

This week.

The Most Complete

Stock of medicinal liquors in the city, at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street. And his stock of Patent Medicines cannot be surpassed for variety and cheapness. Remember the place, No. 84 Market street.

Great Reduction

To be obtained at No. 34 seventh street, Pittsburgh. Full sets of beautiful and durable Teeth for $7 per set. Teeth extracted for 25 cents. Stopping with gold or the other metals done correspondingly cheap, and warranted to give satisfaction. Dr. S. Ramsay.

Pianos.

A large assortment of Knabe & Co.'s, Haines Bros., Grupe & Kludt's and James W. Vose's Piano Fortes. Also, a very fine assortment of Prince & Co.'s world renowned Organs and Melodeons, at Blume's music store.

Shirts.

Fine Cassimere Shirts at the Gentlemen's Emporium, 72 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice.

All Of

Dr. Jayne's, Dr. A. Strickland, Dr. Ayers', and all other reliable family medicines at Park & Brill's, 77 Federal street, Allegheny.

150 Cases California Wine,

Beside a full supply of pure medicinal liquors, for sale at Park & Brill's, 77 Federal street, Allegheny.

Come Along, Old Batchelors.

The Variety Store is Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, where you will find musical boxes, gloves, skates, lead combs, fine pocket cutlery, toys of every description, buckskin gloves and mitts, ladies' kid gauntlets, country jaun, mantle wick matches, fire works, spool cotton, patent thread, paper wrapping yarn, Frank Miller's leather restorative for boots and shoes, Chamois skins, horse brushes, hoisting jacks, and every thing you need from a needle to a pin, wholesale or retail, at No. 210 Liberty street.

Unabated.

The rush to Pittock's for albums, gold pens, pocket books, pen knives, &c., continues unabated, and why? because there you can not only get the best, but the cheapest goods in the city.

See Barker & Co.'s

Advertisement of dry goods.

No Medicine Given.

Doctor Warren will continue to heal the sick poor every day, at Masonic Hall, from 9 till 11 A. M., free of charge. All are invited. He may be found at the St. Charles Hotel, by those who are able to pay, from 12 till 6 each day, until December 2. Positively no longer.

For Dry Goods.

In this line of very necessary goods there has been a marked decline in some lines of goods. We are encouraged to call the attention of Ladies' Hall, No. 21 Fifth street, as one which pre-eminently keep step with Eastern prices. Bargains in white goods, silks and muslins may be had at this store now.

No Trouble

To show those beautiful card photographs at Pittock's.

New Books

Received daily at Pittock's.

Ballou

And the 15 cent monthlies at Pittock's.

Cataract 40 Years.

Mrs. Aschkom, from Bedford, stopping with her sister, Mrs. Williams, near the corner of Baldwin and Penn streets, has had cataract on both eyes over 40 years, causing total blindness for the last nine years. Lately, it interfered somewhat the cataracts. She now sees to read without glasses.

All of Dawley's Books

At Pittock's.

Pocket Albums

At Pittock's.

Don't Fail

To get this week's *Leader*.

General Logan's Views.

The appointment of General Logan, one of the foremost and most decided supporters of the Monroe doctrine, as ambassador to the Republic of Mexico, is worth a whole volume of dispatches. It will need no glosses, and if either Napoleon or Napoleon or the Archduke Maximilian wish for explanatory comments, they may find them in every speech of General Logan since his return from the war. He has taken ground squarely upon the Mexican question. Only eleven days before he was appointed Minister to Mexico, he said, in a speech made in the Brooklyn Academy of Music:

"So far as I am concerned, I believe that Maximilian in holding Mexico to-day is part and parcel of the rebellion against this Government. * * * That was a part of the rebellion; it is a part of it to-day, and the whole system of the United States has only to say to Maximilian: 'Sir, you must pack up your duds and travel.' Laughter, ending in another tremendous outburst of cheering.] The Government will not suppress the rebellion until it does this. That's so.] I, for one, don't propose to give that State to Maximilian. No one does propose to give that Government saying to him: 'You were induced by this rebellion to take possession of that country, and to attempt to establish yourself there. We will permit you to stay there; you must get out of that country, and leave it to its people.' [Cheers.]

STEEL RAILS.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, the Secretary's report made reference to the introduction of steel rails on railroads. It was noticed that the Pennsylvania Railroad had used these rails for a time on sidings at Altoona. The steel rails, of which about one hundred and fifty tons were in use, had given up to use on such portions of the line where high velocity was required, and they were, therefore, taken up, while the rails, where the wear was heavy, but at low velocity. The trial has been satisfactory, and a large quantity of heavier rails have been ordered, and will be thoroughly tested.

LARGE GRAPE CROP.—Lorenzo Miller, of Putin-Bay, Lake Erie, is said to have produced this season 6,000 pounds of grapes from an acre of ground. He shipped 95 tons, and made 25 tons into wine. He has the 300 gallons. Other growers in that region of the lake, on islands and on the main shore, have done nearly as well.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1865. NO. 5.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily Commercial

OIL WELLS SEIZED BY GOVERNMENT.

A dispatch from Pithole City announces the discovery of extensive frauds against the internal revenue department by the United States Petroleum Company and other heavy operators in oil on Pithole creek. What the nature of these frauds is, is not disclosed, but it is supposed to refer to unfaithful returns under the law of the amount of oil produced and sold by the parties. It is alleged that the individual parties implicated, in order to escape the penalty of their illegal proceedings, transferred their interests to second parties. This second attempt at fraud will not save them, as the Government authorities have a remedy for such proceedings.

MAJ. GEN. HERRON IN BUSINESS.

A card in the COMMERCIAL this morning announces the fact that Major General FRANK J. HERRON has returned to civil pursuits, and is now engaged in the Commission business in New Orleans. With General HERRON'S gallant career in the army, the public generally are acquainted, that part of his life having gone into history. All are familiar with his rapid advancement almost from the ranks to the highest rank then known in our army, his prompt promotions following upon somesignal achievement for the Union cause. Having laid aside the sword and doffed his stars, he enters into peaceful pursuits in a locality with which his military career is partially identified. Being thoroughly familiar with all the details of an extensive commission business, he has chosen that branch of trade in which to establish himself at New Orleans. Pittsburgh manufactures of every description will find ready sale in that market, and General HERRON solicits consignments thereof, as well as of Western produce and saleable merchandise. He will also attend to the purchase of cotton and sugar for parties in the North. General HERRON needs no recommendation, as he has made for himself a record for energy, integrity and promptitude that commendatory words would not add to. His friends in this his native city will bear willing testimony to these qualifications, and will be pleased to hear of his success in his new relation.

A CASE of some interest, as showing the force of a contract made by a commission merchant between his principal and his customer, has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore, The plaintiff, G. G. Lobdell, of Washington, Del., has instituted a suit against J. B. Noble and Jos. Baker, of the Caledonia Furnace, Frederick county, Md. Damages to the amount of $8,000 are claimed for the failure of the defendants to perform an alleged contract to deliver three hundred tons of iron within a specified time, at Newton. The plaintiff recites that he entered into contract with C. L. Oudeslays, authorized agent of the Messrs. Winkel, to deliver the quantity of iron within a specified time, at a fixed price; that the iron was not delivered as agreed upon, and that the plaintiff having contracted for the iron in expectation of a compliance by Messrs. Winkel with the terms of the agreement made by their agent, and they failing to comply, was compelled to go into the market and purchase the same quality of iron at an advance of $3 per ton upon the price at which Messrs. Winkel were to have delivered it. Messrs. Winkel deny the binding force of the arrangement made on their behalf by Mr. Oudeslays, and contend that even if such in fact existed, the arrangement being simply the acceptance on the part of the plaintiff of a proposition made to him by Mr. Oudeslays to purchase a quantity of iron which they had requested or authorized the latter to sell for them.

A MASTER BLAKE is exposing the "mejums," in Troy, N. Y. The rope tying humbug, which has so often deceived the public, was handsomely done in the presence of a Miss Ellis and "Prof." Caldwell, both spiritual agents for the purpose of enlightening the world. The boy cabinet, properly tied by cotton strips, and the programme of Miss Ellis's performances, with some additional tricks, which her agent, Prof. Caldwell, said she "had not practiced," were gone through with, with the cabinet door closed, and from outward seeming with the same invisible spiritual agencies which were said to have caused the girl to perform her mysterious workings. He picked up the tambourine, put rings in his mouth and ears, removed a loop from his head to his feet and back again, and performed a great many other tricks, all of which he accurately tied. Subsequently, the tricks were performed outside of the cabinet, in plain view of the audience, and much laughter and confusion in the audience, and numerous attempts by Prof. Caldwell to explain his position and that of the humbug. In other words the experiment perfectly satisfactory, and proved conclusively that the claim set up in her behalf of spiritual agency was an unmitigated and preposterous humbug.

IT is stated that the facilities for emigration from Germany are now wholly inadequate to the demand, and that hundreds and thousands there are anxiously seeking removal who find no means for it. Two new steamers are building for the Bremen Lloyds line to New York, at Glasgow, which will make seven large steam vessels in this line, and the Hamburg company will hereafter run their ships weekly. From these facts it would seem that the German business—immigration as well as commerce—would soon acquire a great development. Another volume continues the labor question is ended. The German eruption will swell over the South and West just like a freshet, and engage with speedily settle all difficult questions there. It will, at all events, add much to our prosperity, and to the future towards realizing those ends which are most in view.

THE COTTON CASE.—The fact that the great cotton case, at Springfield, Ill., has been decided adversely to all the claimants has been announced. Nine hundred and thirty-five bales were involved. There were three sets of claimants, viz: Withenbury & Doyle, Grieff & Zants, and G. A. Le More & Co. The decision recites that, supposing all the allegations of all the claimants to be true, both they and the persons from whom they derived title were prohibited by the act of Congress and the proclamation of the President from carrying on any commercial transaction whatever, within the insurrectionary district of Upper Louisiana, and that the permits of Gen. Ballet had no legal efficacy in the case. Hence, the buying of the cotton was void in the beginning, and the subsequent transfers passed no title. It thus turns out that Admiral Porter's cotton raid has put nearly a million dollars into the United States Treasury.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—Says a London letter by the last steamer: The cattle plague is still with us, but although it is increasing in Scotland, it is rapidly diminishing in the midland counties. Its dimensions and consequences have from the commencement been greatly exaggerated, and it is shown by official returns that the number of beasts which have fallen victims to it has been only about 15,000, while the number of animals imported this year from the continent shows an excess of about 40,000, so that in fact especially as, during the lulling off in consumption, meat ought to be cheaper than usual, instead of about 10 or 15 per cent. dearer, as is now the case.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM.—Admonished by the disasters which have resulted from the burning of petroleum, as recently at Philadelphia, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular notifying all collectors of internal revenue that he regards it but a just precaution that whenever applications are made for the storage of petroleum in any premises within the limits of any town or city, the collector of internal revenue should forward to the department a statement that the warehouse is established will not, in case of fire, endanger other property or the lives of people living or doing business in its vicinity.

WE see by the late English papers that an engineer of the Woolwich dockyard has been for a long time making experiments in the use of petroleum as fuel for the steam engine boilers. He finds it not only available, but perfectly manageable and free from danger. He has fitted furnaces to burn Rangoon, Barbadoes and Trinidad petroleum, with English coal and Welsh culls, or any kind of fuel whatever, with any degree of intensity required, and without waste. Stokers and firemen are dispensed with. The engineer can regulate the supply of fuel the moment to moment, and regulates the heat as required, with the greatest accuracy. It is by no means clear that this will not be an economical mode of using steam power.

WOOL.—There appears to be a more than usual demand for wool. We hear of a number of sales, in this county, recently at a tolerably fair figure. At Carrollton, last week, medium grades were bringing about 70 cents per pound. The price of wool, the amount changing hands, we should judge is looking up. A farmer in Wayne township sold his clip last week, which would probably average full blood, for 71 cents. His entire clip brought him the handsome sum of fifteen hundred dollars.—*Steubenville Herald.*

THERE is no foundation for the report circulated by several newspapers, to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to discharge all the female clerks and amanuenses in the Department because witnesses in the case of Commodore Craven, and when dismissed will report for duty at the Marine barracks in Philadelphia.

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It has been suggested that a tunnel should be made through Wheeling hill, at the head of Washington street, in North Wheeling, so as to obviate the necessity of driving horses up and down the long hill between the city and Fulton. It is proposed, by the parties who have the matter under consideration, to raise twenty thousand dollars, by subscription, from citizens and persons who have occasion to frequently travel the route, and the balance from the city and county.

Cabinet Meeting.

The regular Friday Cabinet meeting was held to-day, all of the members being present but Postmaster General Dennison, who is absent from the city. The session was not protracted.

Adjutant General Thomas

Has been ordered on a tour of inspection in Mississippi and Louisiana, with especial reference to the colored troops in those districts.

Hon. Anson Burlingame,

Minister to China, was presented to the President to-day by Secretary Seward.

To Visit the Oil Regions.

Senator Sherman leaves to-morrow on a trip to the oil regions.

The Lately Rebellious States—President Johnson's Dispatch to Gov. Perry—The Constitutional Amendment—The Impending Storm in Congress, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—The doubt on the mind of the President regarding the good faith of the rebellious States, which I mentioned last week, you will see is brought out fully in his telegram to Gov. Perry, under date of 21st ult. Perry was an "old friend" of the President, yet he was "disappointed and sadly pained" at the position "which he had previously given, that the State had "abolished slavery in good faith." In other words the President doubted the faith expressed, for the President says, "if the act of the Convention was in good faith, why hesitate to make a part of the organic law of the United States?" Two weeks elapsed before the Legislature finally ratified the amendment, and meanwhile, the President, as I have previously directed all the Provisional Governors to hold over, and those elected by the State to stand aside.

The paramount objection to ratifying the amendment appears to have been the fear that Congress would then refuse admission, and leave over the negroes, and impose upon the South measures which would be wholly repulsive to the people. It will be seen, however, from the contrary opinion, affirming that the powers of Congress would be "restrained," once the amendment was adopted. The President and his Attorney General are said to have expressed themselves to the same effect, and South Carolina has taken them at their word and ratified the amendment.

It will indeed prove a blessing to the country if by the action of the States in "ratification" has been removed from the halls of Congress; but it would be well not to count too confidently on this. The **Slate** is not yet full. But the freedman lives.

Suffrage, and other equal rights for the negro, will indeed certainly be agitated soon after the organization of Congress, and upon this discussion there will likely be a tempest, the equal of which has not been known.

The Government has restored the Winchester and Potomac Railroad to the company, with the rolling stock. A long credit was given.

General Logan has signified his acceptance of the mission to Mexico.

Major General O. O. Howard returns to Washington from his extended Southern trip to-morrow, and will present his official report to the Secretary of War immediately.

Hon. Sanpver Cullom is expected to arrive in Washington to-morrow.

General Robert E. Lee is reported to have applied to the War Department a few weeks since for permission to go to Europe, but he is detained now at Lexington, but belonging to the United States, for the purpose of instructing young men of the Southern States in military science. The response of the Department may be inferred from an officer being detailed from Richmond, a few days since, to take possession of the ordnance and armory.

There is a statement afloat to-day, readily accepted by persons conversant with positions and the facts, that the President has directed the disbandment of the War Department detective force under the Secret Service, and that the famous police bureau will be abolished.

Several citizens of Richmond, professing a great admiration for Jefferson Davis, held a public room a few nights ago, and drank to the "honored name of Wirz."

It is understood that the President fully sustains the action of Gen. Fiske, of the Freedmen's Bureau, in refusing to deliver up the property of John Overton, to which Gen. Grant decided.

Amongst the property captured by the Federal forces just before the close of the rebellion was a draft belonging to the rebel Navy, dated January 12th, 1865, for $5,000 sterling, drawn by the rebel government on the house of Hope, Shepley & Co., London. The Secretary of the Treasury has collected this draft, receiving fourteen thousand seven hundred dollars in gold.

There are more than five thousand applications on file for situations in the Treasury Department and the number is increasing daily. To-day, many of them are from discharged soldiers. The list for the past week contains thirteen applications from colored men left in the department service. The number of women seeking employment in that Department is very large. Recommendations seem to be of no account. The other Departments are similarly besieged.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy has been printed. It is always the first given to the public printer. Some of the reports of our bureaus connected with the Treasury, first of the Interior Departments, are also in print. The manuscript of the other reports is not yet completed.

The Treasury Department has just printed gold certificates to the amount of $37,000,000, which are to be sent to the proper offices as occasion may demand.

The five per cent. one and two years' Treasury notes falling due this month, amounting to $11,000,000, will not be an economical mode of using steam power.

The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury publishes a long list of additional naval prizes which are now payable.

The following changes have been made in the Marine Corps: Colonel William Delaney is removed from the command of the Marine Barracks at Norfolk, Virginia, to be succeeded by Major John L. Broome, who has been detached from the Western Naval Station at Mound City, Illinois; First Lieutenant Henry C. Cochrane is detached from the Marine Barracks at Brooklyn, and ordered to command the Marine Guard of the steam sloop Monongahela, in New York. The guard of this vessel started from Washington this morning, in charge of First Lieutenant Cochran.

Captain J. F. Baker and Lieutenant F. T. Pett, of the Marine Corps, late of this city, are in Saigon, in Cochin China, Asia, on the flagship Richmond, Admiral Bell.

Lieutenant Commander Harrison has been promoted to the rank of Commander, and Lieutenant Commander Sands to that of Lieutenant Commander.

Captain Walker, of the De Soto, sent a boat aboard the Bull Dog to know why her commander did not come ashore and pay his respects to him, as he had promised, and without informing the foreign consuls. Meanwhile, Captain Walker, with his brother, Lieutenant Walker, of the heavy fire on the Bull Dog and Hayden Battery, to bring off all foreigners who wished protection under the American flag. The Messrs. French, Hamburg and Oldenburg consuls, and other persons of all nations were conveyed to the De Soto which sailed with them out of danger. The Bull Dog, with the Voldroque and one of the Haytien schooners, whose crews were mostly absent, Captain Wake replied to Captain Walker's message, that he appealed to American generosity and hoped Captain Walker would not take advantage of this unfortunate position. The Bull Dog kept pounding away at the Haytien fort and late in the evening. He begged Captain Walker to take a hawser from him and tow him off, promising to stop firing and leave the harbor; otherwise he would be compelled to blow up the vessel. Walker declined to assist him except to take the wounded aboard, which was done. During the engagement the Bull Dog's officer and two men killed and fifteen wounded. At half past ten o'clock she was blown up.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Governor Anderson, of Ohio, has changed the day of thanksgiving in that State from November 30th to December 7th.

The Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Gideon Welles, has been officially informed that owing to numerous reports of the cattle plague prevailing in Europe, the Northern German Lloyd steamship Company has prohibited the importation of cattle from Europe. No cases have as yet appeared in that country.

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Three gentlemen, named William Coots, Joe Christian, and Jerome Gage, residents of Detroit, went on a duck shooting excursion on Thursday, and on their return, the wind having died away, the parties hailed a tug coming up the river with a tow. In trying to attach their boat to the last vessel of the tow, she was upset. She was a light craft, and turned over in this way, but Mr. Christian was rescued. He breakfasted on Friday past seven and dined at five, always sparingly eating, supped at eight, and went to rock around the hill were the same as usual. Rose to-day, although it stands much lower. These gentlemen are enterprising and public spirited, readily entering into everything that promises benefit to the community. They will have other wells in operation very long, and I wish them every success. They have no stock in trade to sell or speculate, but have boldly ventured, and have the wherewith to pay out their subscriptions.

Mr. Mechanic's," a new well on the Ross farm, owned by a Pittsburgh company, is progressing finely; their location is a favorable one. They have the contract with a very moral, industrious young man, and has had a large and varied experience. Under his management the company need have no fear of the ultimate results.

In addition to the good discoveries mentioned yesterday, there has been struck on the Gillis Farm, and still another on Deep Run. The discoveries showed fine a good sized specimen, which I have seen, but the owners, for the present, do not tell me where he found it. It is too late in the day to withhold such information, as all the land owners in the vicinity will be soon developing the quartz vein on their lands, and will hold them accordingly. Square and open dealing is the best policy in the long run, and must be looked to as the only certain means of success.

The celebrated "Renard" well is being cleaned out this afternoon preparatory to pumping. Yesterday it threw gas, oil and water until the men were compelled to leave the derrick room. This well, when it threw water, threw it about sixty to six minutes. The oil was a superior lubricating oil, and sold readily at one dollar per gallon.

The "Old Clay" is doing very well, sometimes throwing five barrels an hour. The heavy flow of gas, however, makes it very irregular; but I doubt not Mr. Renard will soon have her fast pumping regularly and steadily. I watched her for a long time on Tuesday, and frequently, and was astonished to find the oil cease and start, without one drop of water or the least sediment. Mr. Renard is a practical man, and has nothing but the very best of the veriest trifle. As ever, &c.

ZINGARO.

From the New York Times.

The Late Preston King.

On reading the statements in the journals, the proprietor of a store at the corner of Barclay and Church streets gave information that a gentleman answering to the description of the late Mr. Preston is one of the wealthiest in the United States, the edifice will speedily be repaired.

The Fifteenth and Sixth Corps are composed of commissioned officers of the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Seventeenth Army Corps, held their first annual re-union at Chicago, on Thursday. The objects of the Associations are to perpetuate and keep alive the pleasant social relations formed during the war, and to aid the widows and orphans of officers and of soldiers of these divisions who have been killed or disabled during the war. It is under design of the associations to gather together the facts which make up the histories of the divisions and the deeds of leaders and privates, to expose them, and thus preserve from oblivion many things which would otherwise escape the general historian.

The Freedmen's Bureau has just completed the following statistics regarding the blacks over which it has assumed control: Total number of freedmen in Washington, 13,000; in Alexandria, 7,500; living in Freedmen's Village, 1,000; on Government farms in Maryland, 500; in Loudon county, Va., 6,000; in Fairfax county, 5,000, making a total of 33,000. The medical department of the Bureau gives the following figures: Out of the above number of freedmen, there were 2,100 under medical care during the month of October, of which there are 788 now under treatment.

It has been suggested that a tunnel should be made through Wheeling hill, at the head of Washington street, in North Wheeling, so as to obviate the necessity of driving horses up and down the long hill between the city and Fulton. It is proposed, by the parties who have the matter under consideration, to raise twenty thousand dollars, by subscription, from citizens and persons who have occasion to frequently travel the route, and the balance from the city and county.

Three gentlemen, named William Coots, Joe Christian, and Jerome Gage, residents of Detroit, went on a duck shooting excursion on Thursday, and on their return, the wind having died away, the parties hailed a tug coming up the river with a tow. In trying to attach their boat to the last vessel of the tow, she was upset. She was a light craft, and turned over in this way, but Mr. Christian was rescued. He breakfasted on Friday past seven and dined at five, always sparingly eating, supped at eight, and went to rock around the hill were the same as usual. Rose to-day, although it stands much lower. These gentlemen are enterprising and public spirited, readily entering into everything that promises benefit to the community. They will have other wells in operation very long, and I wish them every success. They have no stock in trade to sell or speculate, but have boldly ventured, and have the wherewith to pay out their subscriptions.

Mr. Mechanic's," a new well on the Ross farm, owned by a Pittsburgh company, is progressing finely; their location is a favorable one. They have the contract with a very moral, industrious young man, and has had a large and varied experience. Under his management the company need have no fear of the ultimate results.

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The Late Preston King.

On reading the statements in the journals, the proprietor of a store at the corner of Barclay and Church streets gave information that a gentleman answering to the description of the late Mr. Preston is one of the wealthiest in the United States, called at his store at about 8 o'clock on Monday morning, and asked if he had any lead. He was answered no, except in the form of shot. He purchased a bag of shot weighing twenty-five pounds, and placing it in the pocket of his overcoat, left the store. He very soon returned and said he could not carry the shot, and requested that they send it to his address, but the gentleman declined, and asked them to arrange it so that the weight would be equal on each pocket. This was put into two bags, which were tied together by a cotton cord, and placed on his back, so that one bag should reach on each pocket. The gentleman then left with the person from whom he had bought it, and then buttoning his overcoat so as to entirely conceal it, he walked off.

This fact, which is perfectly authentic, would seem to leave no doubt that the act was deliberate and carefully planned. Mr. King is known to have had a handsome fortune, and has for several days—and from any special reason or exciting cause, but from the general prostration of his nervous system, under the accumulations of the responsibilities and perils of his office, to which duty, it has already been mentioned of his mental aberration in which rendered necessary his temporary retirement to an Asylum. We understand that he suffered in the same way in 1849. During the time in the Presidential canvass he was induced to purchase control of a newspaper in his own county, and this was made the ground for a charge by his opponents of a corrupt use of money for political purposes. Under this stress he preyed upon his mind, and alarmed him lost his relations and friends should be disgraced on this account. It was in the midst of this anxiety that he was dissuaded from rash proceedings. He was painfully and morbidly sensitive to censure, especially in connection with political action.

On Saturday evening, when taking leave of a friend who had been with him during the evening, he said that he felt as if he would like to go on the top of the house and *fly off*. His friend said he would be "the biggest fool in the city" in "saliently for taking," for such an experiment. The King laughed and said yes—he didn't think he should fly *far*.

The same statements in some of yesterday's papers concerning his personal habits were grossly and shockingly incorrect. He was never regular in every respect. He breakfasted at half past seven and dined at five, always sparingly eating, supped at eight, and went to bed at ten, although it stands much lower. These gentlemen are enterprising and public spirited, readily entering into everything that promises benefit to the community. They will have other wells in operation very long, and I wish them every success. They have no stock in trade to sell or speculate, but have boldly ventured, and have the wherewith to pay out their subscriptions.

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ZINGARO.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Payment of Indian Annuities.

Promotion of Colonel Runkle.

VETERAN RESERVE OFFICERS RESIGNED.

The Cabinet Meeting Yesterday.

SENATOR SHERMAN TO VISIT THE OIL REGIONS.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 17.

Indian Affairs.

Edwin Clark, United States Indian Agent, reports, to the Indian Bureau, from the Chippewa Agency, Minnesota, under date of November 9th, that a portion of the Chippewa Indians, who received their annuities at that place, were paid off on the 2d inst., as were also the Pillagers and Lake Winnebagoshish band at

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

Weekly Commercial.

CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is the cheapest and one of the best papers published in the country. It contains thirty-six columns of reading, embracing all the current intelligence, reading for the family, complete market reports, and the latest news up to the hour of going to press. It is issued every Saturday at $2 a year to single subscribers, or $1.50 to clubs of twenty. Now is the time to subscribe.

ADVERTISEMENTS ON THE FIRST PAGE.—*Advertisements, displayed or otherwise, will be inserted on the first page of the* COMMERCIAL, *at the rate of one dollar per square for each insertion. The advantages of advertising on this page will be readily perceived.*

DUTY ON PAPER.

The proposition to remove the duty on foreign paper, wholly or in part, will be brought before Congress again at the ensuing session. We are not prepared to say now that the circumstances will not be so changed as to some extent, at least, remove the objections heretofore existing to lessening the duty on paper. For ourselves, we can say, that if it shall be made to appear that the present high and advancing price of paper is in consequence of combination among the manufacturers in this country, we should, after what has been said and done, decidedly favor the removal of duties on foreign paper at least to the revenue point.

A year ago, when this proposition was made, it was said by our paper makers that the continuance of the protection they then enjoyed would result in cheap paper here, as the product of fostered skill and capital. The year has produced little or nothing valuable in this way,—at any rate, although at times paper has been cheaper, the present price is nearly what it was one year ago. If this is not the result of combination, and if we are really getting paper as cheaply as it can be made with a fair profit, then it becomes a question whether we shall pay the high price because paper actually cannot be made cheaper—or import it. The principle of Protection, we take it, contemplates that those articles which can be produced here at fair prices, and which under protection will gain such a foothold as to be able to protect themselves and supply the market at rates corresponding to other articles of common consumption, should receive such protection. Paper makers may contend that they have not yet had time to develope, but that with protection continued a little longer they will be able to supply the market at something like tolerable rates. However this may be, we would like to know why paper to-day is fifteen or twenty per cent. higher than it was three months ago? But first of all, we want to know that there is no combination to produce high prices. If there is, few will pretend that paper makers do not deserve the sharpest possible competition, even to the extent of free paper from abroad.

If through any state of things the paper making business has become an exception, and has reached a pass when paper cannot be produced at something like former rates, and if it is reduced to a certainty that protection will serve no other purpose than to permanently tax books and every description of reading, it becomes a question whether paper manufacturers can reasonably ask that foreign paper shall be excluded from our markets.

We think that our manufacturers owe it to themselves to show why paper has not permanently cheapened, as they said it would, during the past year, and, if they can, that continued protection will result in that consummation, and that if the duties are not taken off, the high prices will not continue another and another year; and so on till the publishing business becomes ruinous, and a permanent injury has been inflicted on the community through the restrictions on reading of any description.

We think the time for the paper makers to speak has arrived. They can speak best by cheapening their rates. As we look at the matter, we think they stand in decided danger of foreign competition through the reduction of duties, and this, and whatever else we have said, should not be taken as from an enemy, since the COMMERCIAL is about the only paper that from first to last has resisted the introduction of foreign paper into our markets.

RAILROAD ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

As, in common with others, we expected, the grand project of railroad communication between the oceans is renewed on the close of the war. It is not taken up as a mere matter of speculative talk, but is brought under the serious consideration of capitalists and statesmen as an important and practicable enterprise. Pennsylvania is as much interested in it as any other State, having at least an equal chance of sharing in the emoluments of its general results, and having, by its iron and coal, the means of profitable contribution to its construction. We therefore lay before the readers of the COMMERCIAL information which we have collected from various quarters, and chiefly from the proceedings of a meeting recently held in Boston, with particular reference to the proposed Northern Pacific Railroad, the one which, when constructed, will bear most directly on the local interests of this State, or, which will largely share in the distribution of benefits here with the Central Pacific Road, which we hope and believe will also be constructed.

Four routes have been proposed for intercoeanic communication, in addition to the isthmus one completed in New Granada. One, the *Southern*, from Fort Smith on the Arkansas River and the western border of the State, to the Gulf of California or the lower waters of the Colorado; another, the *Central*, from St. Louis to San Francisco; a third, the *Northern Pacific*, from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, in Washington territory; and the *International*, from Lake Superior through the British possessions. Present interest, for various reasons, concentrates on the Central and Northern Pacific. Both will probably be made, and, when made, do an extensive and paying business. Each claims peculiar advantages as to the length, elevations to be overcome, cost of construction, and general facilities for business, embracing the character and resources of the country to be traversed by them respectively, and the prospect of their being speedily improved. Into these details we do not propose at present to enter minutely. Both of these great routes between the oceans may claim to be already in considerable, and nearly equal proportion, constructed and in active operation. East of the Mississippi, the entire system of longitudinal railroads, which have their Atlantic terminal from Portland to Charleston, would be tributary to these grand trunks in westward travel and transportation, and would receive in return the immense business from the Pacific and the trans-Mississippi States, to be conveyed, according to their locations and facilities, to its eastern destination. There is not one of these great and crowded lines, so far as we can see, that would not be largely benefitted by such extensions to, or even towards the Pacific Ocean. It is not necessary to prove, after so many years of experience, that the extension of railroad connections increases their business, and with it their profits.

With these general statements, embracing both the Central and the Northern lines contemplated, and without any disparagement of the former, we proceed to detail some of the considerations adduced in favor of the Northern Pacific route.

In the first place, it has a Government grant in its favor of lands amounting to nearly fifty million acres, distributed in the States and territories through which it is to pass—Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. In addition to this, it will probably enlist the prompt and liberal employment of British capital, as being connected, to mutual advantage, with the whole grand system of Canada lines. At any rate, the westward business connections of Canada must be maintained through this road. The lands embraced in the Government grant, although as yet comparatively valueless, like all unimproved lands, will become valuable as settlement extend. They lie in regions known to be rich in mineral deposits, and only await the hand of industry and enterprise for their development. Nor is it only in their minerals that their value consists. Their vast growth of timber and their fertile soil, and the salubrious climate in which they lie, indicate them as future homes of a large population. The difficulty of access is the main obstacle to the improvement of the country and the development of its mineral and agricultural resources. That obstacle will be removed by the construction of this road.

The Northern Pacific road is not projected through a black and barren arctic region. Its general bearing will be about westward from Minnesota, and diverging not far from the 45th parallel of latitude. Of the country about the eastern terminus at the Mississippi—its productiveness, its rapid improvement, its wonderful increase of population—we are well enough informed. And we are not ignorant of the character of the country and people on the Western coast, where it is to meet the waves of the Pacific. The State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington, both rapidly improving, have resources of wealth that only need the facilities of communication for their large development. The intervening Territories are chiefly known as abounding in the precious metals and as peopled only by the hardy and enterprising miners. The exports of their products attest the riches of the mines. The gold and silver yield in Idaho, for the year ending June, 1864, was nearly two million and a half of dollars. The export from Eastern Oregon, in 1864, was seven million dollars. Inexhaustible mines of iron also exist in this State. Profitable gold diggings have also been worked to a small extent in Montana. There cannot, therefore, be any doubt that the inducements for opening up these extensive regions are very great.

And when we extend the view to the commerce of the Pacific, embracing the trade of China, Japan and the Indies with the United States and Europe, we see that its shortest, safest and quickest line of transit, is through our seaports on the Pacific and on the Atlantic, connected by our inter-oceanic railroads and inland water communications. Puget Sound, the Columbia river and San Francisco bay afford harbors for any amount of shipping. Columbia river, with two portages, one at the Cascades and the other at the Dalles, will offer steam navigation for eight hundred and seventy miles. The Mississippi will afford similar facilities to the ocean for four thousand miles, while another line of water communication is open through the great lakes and the St. Lawrence. Should railroad transportation connect the western with the eastern coasts of our country, there cannot be ground for a reasonable doubt that the travel and a large share of trade, between Europe and the countries of the Orient, China, Japan and India, will pass over it.

Before closing this article, we must present some statement of the distances on this route. Our statistics are not complete, but they approximate a correct statement. We give them as we find them. From Boston, by Portland and Montreal, to Detroit, 986, from Detroit to La Crosse, by way of Chicago, 564 miles, making 1,552 miles now in operation. From La Crosse to Lake Superior, and thence, by running distance of the North Pacific, will be not far from 2,500 miles. This is the part to be constructed. It is a large undertaking, but with all or a fair proportion of the Eastern railroad interest in the operation, with the interest that the Government must have in it, with the large land grant already made and with the exorbitant capital of England and the United States, and with so valuable an end in view as the opening up of rich territory and the transit trade between the Indies and Europe, it does not appear extravagant to believe that it can and will be achieved.

SOUTHERN RE-ADMISSION.

We are gratified to observe that the road by which the States lately in rebellion are to get back to their old place of honor in the Union, is getting to be better known, and that the door by which their members shall re-enter the United States Legislature is becoming more clearly seen. Their intemperate haste on the one hand, and unreasonable fears of a precipitate admission of them on the other, are proving to be alike superfluous. The test oath, as it is called, is not the test after all. The ground of their admission will be the judgment of the President and Congress that the States are ready and fit to resume their constitutional functions, and that the individuals elected to Congress are free from objection as members of that legislative body. Of the former, the President, by his more extended and intimate knowledge, will be the judge, and of the latter, each house, as authorized by the Constitution, will decide for itself. Between these there will, of course, be agreement and concurrence with reference to the issue. While the States are under military rule, they are not in their normal civil condition, and the representatives whom they elect cannot, however willing and able to take the test oath, be admitted to Congress. The election of a man does not make him a member. His formal admission by either house makes him one. Whether their names are put on the roll by the clerk or not makes no difference. The houses must be the judges. And we feel assured that they will not be admitted till, in the judgment of the President, the States are ripe for that privilege, and then they, or any of them who take the prescribed oath, will undoubtedly be admitted, and the States which they represent be deemed to all intents and purposes, as well as in form, members of the Union.

On these terms, which are both just and reasonable, some may be admitted and others refused from the same State, and some States may be admitted earlier than others. All will depend on their own conduct—that of the States as such in the interval, and that of the individuals in the past. The terms are clearly and fairly before them; the duty is plain. It is not at all likely that either the President or Congress will recede from the positions they have taken, or that they will disagree with each other for the sake of facilitating the introduction of unfit members to Congress. The States, and the members from them, must shape their conduct and expectations accordingly.

RECONSTRUCTION OF TENNESSEE.

The work of reconstructing Tennessee, it seems, is progressing very slowly. Governor BROWNLOW states that despite all the vigilance of the civil and military authorities, murders and robberies are of daily occurrence, both in Nashville and Middle Tennessee. He claims that there is as much disloyalty in Middle Tennessee now as there was in 1861, and that five outrages are perpetrated there to one in East Tennessee. While Tennessee is in much better condition than any one of the seceded States, she has great room for improvement. Tennessee has elected six or seven loyal Congressmen out of eight, whom Gov. BROWNLOW would prefer to see admitted, but he cannot say as much for any of the other Southern States. He says their Conventions and Legislatures were and are overwhelmingly rebel, and that they will be for years to come. He concludes that the rebels have not yet been recognized and ratified by Congress are entitled, when fully re-organized and recognized, to send Representatives as follows:

States.	U. D.	States.	U. D.
Virginia	5 —	Kansas	1 0
North Carolina	7 —	Arkansas	3 0
South Carolina	4 —	Louisiana	3 0
Georgia	7 —	Texas	4 0
Alabama	6 —	Florida	1 0
Mississippi	5 —	Total	46

Were all these admitted at the outset, without any hesitancy, they would not all affiliate with the Opposition; and, even if they did, their combined strength would not be sufficient to make a candidate for Speaker would fall fully 40 votes behind, notwithstanding that instances of well preserved attendance of several Unionists.

Missouri Iron Beds.

We extract from the St. Louis *Democrat* the following: As an instance of the bounty with which nature has supplied the wants of our country, we find deposited in her very centre, and contiguous to those rich granite veins which form the "garden of the world," iron ore sufficient to supply the world for a hundred centuries—deposited, too, so as to be very easily obtained. Pilot Knob is a solid mass of ore thrown up, where it has only to be quarried and rolled down the hill to the furnace. Both Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob are in Iron county, and only six miles apart. Iron Mountain proper and only six miles apart. Iron Mountain proper is about five hundred feet high. It belongs to Messrs. Harrison, Cheuteau & Valle, and is held by them at the small sum of five millions of dollars, or ten thousand dollars per acre.

There are three furnaces, two of which are kept constantly running, and turn out about eighteen tons each per day of pig iron, besides a large amount of ore that is sent out without being smelted.

It is estimated that one foot in height at the base of Iron Mountain, would furnish three million pounds of iron, and the ore is supposed to extend downward a great depth, as a boring sunk at this very moment, the Mexicans have been large gainers by the French intervention. It will not be for the credit of the Republican party to thwart so good a work as this out of spite against the name of monarchy, in which it has been wrought, but if the Americans are content to rely on the force of example, such an operation of the Monroe doctrine would be beyond impeachment as well as beyond control.

The New Congress.

The XXXVIIIth Congress will convene at Washington on Monday, December 4. In the Senate, the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut will take the chair as President, *pro tem.* The majority of the Unionists is here so heavy that it can in no case be overcome except by division; the only Opposition Senators entitled to take seats without inquiry being Messrs. Wright and Stockton, of New Jersey, Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, Riddle and Saulsbury, of Delaware, Davis and Powell, of Kentucky, E. Johnson, of Maryland, Hendricks, of Indiana, McDougall, of California, and Nesmith, of Oregon—11 in all, to 48 Unionists. If every State lately in rebellion were to have Senators present at the hour of opening the Session, as several of them will not, and if each claim and hold his seat, there would still be a Unionist majority. So no more need be said of the Senate.

As to the House, the case is but little different. The Representatives who will take seats of course are politically divided as follows:

States.	U.	D.	States.	U.	D.
Maine	5	—	Kentucky	1	5
New Hampshire	3	—	Ohio	17	2
Massachusetts	10	—	Indiana	8	5
Rhode Island	2	—	Illinois	11	3
Connecticut	4	—	Michigan	6	—
Vermont	3	—	Wisconsin	3	1
New York	20	11	Minnesota	2	—
New Jersey	2	3	Iowa	6	—
Pennsylvania	15	9	Missouri	1	7
Delaware	1	—	Nevada	—	1
Maryland	1	5	California	3	—
West Virginia	3	—	Oregon	1	—
Total	102	36			

The States whose "reconstruction" has not yet been recognized and ratified by Congress are entitled, when fully re-organized and recognized, to send Representatives as follows:

States.	U.	D.	States.	U.	D.
Virginia	8	—	Tennessee	8	—
North Carolina	7	—	Arkansas	3	—
South Carolina	4	—	Louisiana	3	—
Georgia	7	—	Texas	4	—
Alabama	6	—	Florida	1	—
Mississippi	5	—	Total	47	—

Unionists, 102. Democrats, 41.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF GENERAL LOGAN'S APPOINTMENT.

Wall street is canvassing the significance of General LOGAN'S appointment as Minister to the JUAREZ Government in Mexico. A gentleman prominent as a politician, and whose relations with the State Department, if not with the White House, are known to be of the most intimate character, is credited with the following solution:

"It means that we shall have to recognize the Empire in less than a year. Maximilian's position will go out accredited to JUAREZ, but he will not discover him at his capital, and so he will forthwith report to Washington. The President will accept this as official proof that JUAREZ is dead, and the Empire, accordingly, will be notified of the fact, with a recommendation that we recognize Maximilian. And the ultimate result will be, that JUAREZ, finally, will eventually turn up in the City of Mexico as Minister from the United States."

Whether this far-fetched explanation will be borne out by the future, time will determine. If it is, it is not to be supposed that LOGAN will be the only Democrat who will forsake his party principles for the sake of office.

British View of the Monroe Doctrine.

[From the London Times, Nov. 3.]

It is in Mexico that the pretensions of the Americans to exclusive influence appear most extravagant and least sustainable. If the Monroe doctrine were only intended to mean that no European Power should effect conquests on American soil, or conduct a crusade against contented but unwarlike republics, the theory might be intelligible. The Americans, it is true, could hardly say of imperial Mexico as the Americans said of republican Greece, that it was in dangerous example, calculated to unsettle a different States, for that would be to disparage the inherent virtues of republican institutions. They could only say that they would not endure to see such institutions overthrown by superior force and wanton aggression, and that such indifference while their political system was insubstantially disturbed. But these arguments, plausible as they would be in the case of Mexico, have no value at all in the case of Mexico. Under the actual circumstances, they had lost their application. Mexico was not a republic, but only an ineffective republic. Except in name, it was not a republic at all. It was a country in a condition of anarchy, and it was time that it was organized, and with no claim to be recognized as a civilized state. It had given the most scandalous offence to the whole civilized world by repudiating their property and maltreating and murdering their citizens. For these prolonged and multiplied grievances there has been no redress obtained, for there was no government from which it could be sought. The ordinary expedients of international action had been tried in vain, and at last three of the Powers of Europe concerted a joint expedition to enforce a right. The upshot was the establishment of a monarchical government in Mexico under an Austrian Prince.

If Mr. Seward now wish to say that the revival of the great Republic, after its gigantic struggle, will not reflect well on a system which is renown on republican institutions that all other institutions on the American continent will be promptly eclipsed and ultimately absorbed, this prophecy need not be impugned. Nobody would object to the assemblage of the Monroe doctrine on such principles as these. If a monarchical government should become as obnoxious to the Mexicans as a possibly government is to the Romans, no one would wish to see it maintained by foreign bayonets. It is perfectly reasonable that Maximilian's existence should be established, *should be left to stand alone*, and draw its support from the recognition and gratitude of the people. *The danger to be feared ceases with the establishment.* When the Emperor of the French has enabled the Mexicans to emerge from their anarchy and taste the blessings of security and order, he has performed his part, and it will be for the Mexicans themselves to keep what they have got. The withdrawal of the French troops, therefore, will be a natural event, and after it has taken place the Americans will only see on their continent a thriving monarchy instead of a republic in ruins. They will find it rather difficult to complain of such a change.

It would, indeed, be a strange application of the Monroe doctrine if what was at first sight now hope to see Mexico become, should be proscribed in favor of such a State as it used to be. No American can deny that up to the time when at this very moment, the Mexicans have been large gainers by the French intervention. It will not be for the credit of republican principles to thwart so good a work as this out of spite against the name of monarchy, in which it has been wrought, but if the Americans are content to rely on the force of example, such an operation of the Monroe doctrine would be beyond impeachment as well as beyond control.

The New Congress.

The XXXVIIIth Congress will convene at Washington on Monday, December 4. In the Senate, the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut will take the chair as President, *pro tem.* The majority of the Unionists is here so heavy that it can in no case be overcome except by division; the only Opposition Senators entitled to take seats without inquiry being Messrs. Wright and Stockton, of New Jersey, Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, Riddle and Saulsbury, of Delaware, Davis and Powell, of Kentucky, E. Johnson, of Maryland, Hendricks, of Indiana, McDougall, of California, and Nesmith, of Oregon—11 in all, to 48 Unionists. If every State lately in rebellion were to have Senators present at the hour of opening the Session, as several of them will not, and if each claim and hold his seat, there would still be a Unionist majority. So no more need be said of the Senate.

As to the House, the case is but little different. The Representatives who will take seats of course are politically divided as follows:

States.	U.	D.	States.	U.	D.
Maine	5	—	Kentucky	1	5
New Hampshire	3	—	Ohio	17	2
Massachusetts	10	—	Indiana	8	5
Rhode Island	2	—	Illinois	11	3
Connecticut	4	—	Michigan	6	—
Vermont	3	—	Wisconsin	3	1
New York	20	11	Minnesota	2	—
New Jersey	2	3	Iowa	6	—
Pennsylvania	15	9	Missouri	1	7
Delaware	1	—	Nevada	—	1
Maryland	1	5	California	3	—
West Virginia	3	—	Oregon	1	—
Total	102	36			

Unionists, 102. Democrats, 41.

The States whose "reconstruction" has not yet been recognized and ratified by Congress are entitled, when fully re-organized and recognized, to send Representatives as follows:

States.	U.	D.	States.	U.	D.
Virginia	8	—	Tennessee	8	—
North Carolina	7	—	Arkansas	3	—
South Carolina	4	—	Louisiana	3	—
Georgia	7	—	Texas	4	—
Alabama	6	—	Florida	1	—
Mississippi	5	—	Total	47	—

Were all these admitted at the outset, without any hesitancy, they would not all affiliate with the Opposition; and, even if they did, their combined strength would not be sufficient to make a candidate for Speaker would fall fully 40 votes behind, notwithstanding that instances of well preserved attendance of several Unionists.

GENERAL GRANT AND MEXICO—HIS GREAT SPEECH.

General GRANT has made a great speech. It is short, nevertheless great. We believe he has made it more than once. He made it in Pittsburgh—he made it elsewhere. The substance of it has frequently been reported, but every time some one, who knew more than General GRANT did what he intended to say, denied that he ever said any such thing. But, in New York, he made it so that it will not be denied.

It was on the occasion of his visit on Wednesday evening to the Union League Rooms, in New York. Mr. BEEKMAN welcomed him, and among other things said that "fouler wrong had never outraged human annals than the present French occupation of Mexico. We sympathize with our sister republic in the bay of her adversity, and firmly believe in her coming deliverance. A Mexican GRANT will yet restore his country, as you have saved your own." To which the General made this most eloquent and forcible reply: "I hope you will excuse me from thanking you at any great length. But there is one sentiment uttered in your address, which is mine also. It is the one touching the future of Mexico." [Cheers.]

Says the *Evening Post*: There have been longer speeches than this, there have been speeches more argumentative and ornate, but few more to the point. "When you talk about delivering Mexico," said the General, in his own quiet way, "count me in," leaving history to explain the full significance of what he means by going in. Even the French usurper and liberticide is, we trust, sufficiently familiar with the English tongue to understand the force of the words.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

On the 29th ult. a Boston merchant sold twenty bales of cotton goods at thirty-five cents per yard, cash, and on the 14th inst. he bought, for domestic use, from the party to whom he had sold the twenty bales, one piece of the same cloth at twenty-five cents per yard. The last news from England will, no doubt, help the dividend double. Sharp practice to supply themselves on moderate terms.

The Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company of England have taken a contract to build a formidable iron-clad frigate of war for the Turkish government. It is intended to surpass in offensive and defensive powers, as well as in speed, all other iron-clads yet constructed. The frigate will be named the "Turkistan," and is to be 325 feet long, 60 feet in breadth, mean draught of water 26½ feet and 7,500 nominal and 6,000 indicated horse power. She will have sixteen heavy guns in each broadside, and her plating is to be eight inches thick. The frigate is designed by the Chief Constructor of the English Navy.

The new regulation, which abolishes the ringing of fire-bells, went into operation in New York, on the 1st inst., and for the future the firemen of that city will depend upon the police and telegraphs to spread the alarm of fire. Mr. Toodles will have a rare chance now, to buy up a large lot of fire-bells for his new residence, in the "very convenient to have in the house" in some emergency which her fertile imagination will suggest.

A party of about fifty persons, women and children, all under the charge of a member of the Society of Friends, left Baltimore a few days since for the State of Indiana. They were from North Carolina, and embraced such as had lost their husbands and fathers during the war. The scenes at the depot, especially as they sat in the cool of the morning in one corner of the Camden station building, were affecting in the extreme. Many of them brought their own provisions, and had gathered themselves warm until the departure of the train.

A letter from Savannah says: "All sorts of goods, necessities and luxuries are here in the greatest profusion. Anything can be bought here cheaper than in New York city. Traders from the North are offering goods at auction fully fifteen per cent. cheaper than they can be bought for in the North, from first hands."

Henry J. Gordon, who was killed on the New Jersey and Washington express train at Newark, July 15, was buried on Sunday last. An envelope containing fifteen hundred dollars in money. No arrest has been made. Scarcely an accident occurs on any railroad in the country but one or more persons are robbed, so we have to chronicle some disgraceful robbery.

A case is now pending before a district magistrate, which possesses considerable interest. One Adelbert Janke enlisted and served honorably during the war. His bounty and pay were given to his wife, who died shortly after, leaving a son and wife, who died shortly after, leaving a son and wife, who died shortly after, leaving a son and

The Daily Commercial

THE PULPIT.

BRING IN THE TITHES.

A SERMON.

Preached in Lebanon Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath Morning, November 5th, 1865, by A. D. Rockwell, Pastor.

TEXT—Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse that there may be meat in My house, and prove Me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of Heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it.—Malachi iii. 10.

We have here, my brethren, what may be regarded as God's challenge to His erring and wayward people. It was addressed by Malachi, the last of the Old Testament prophets, to Israel, His once chosen but now rebellious people, when they were sinning and weighed down, as they often were under His oppressive judgments; when, for their sins, and especially for their ingratitude, and their forsaking of His ordinances, and withholding from Him His due, He had visited their iniquities with the rod, and their transgressions with stripes, and when they were partaking sparingly under His chastising hand.

In this condition, when far from God, and murmuring, and complaining because of His displeasure, but yet undisposed to acknowledge their wrong, or to seek His favor by returning to Him, they are met by one of the prophets of the Lord, who endeavored to convince them of their sinfulness, to rouse them to a sense of their peril and danger, and to induce them to return unto the Lord, by the tender and moving expostulation: 'Come, and let us return unto the Lord, or He has torn and He will heal us; He has smitten and He will bind us up; and after two days He will revive us, and the third day He will raise us up and we shall live in His sight.'

And then another, throwing himself, as it were, into the breach, and taking his place between them and God, whom they had offended, approaches the gracious throne, on their behalf, and pleads for His return and for His reviving and saving presence. O Lord, is His language, revive Thy work in the midst of the years; in the midst of many years make known, in wrath remember mercy. And here, God himself, as if to decide the case, and settle the controversy, and to show on what conditions He will be reconciled to them, and open up and pour out upon them the rich treasures of His love, and of His grace, throws out the challenge in our text, 'Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in my house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open to you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it.' And while it was addressed originally to Israel, yet it is equally designed for the church here world over and the world through.

We have, in design, then, at this hour, is to consider it: First—In its reference to Israel, to whom it was first addressed, and then, second, in its application to ourselves, or to the church under the new dispensation.

I consider it in its reference to Israel, to whom it was first addressed.

By tithes, we are to understand tenths. That is, the tenth part, or portion, of any or of all acquired possessions; such as the increase or profit, or income arising from lands, or industry, or business of whatever kind, and appropriated strictly, and sacredly, to the purposes of religion. They were very ancient in their origin, and were exacted from the earliest ages of the world, down through the Old Testament dispensation, and were designed, as there is the best evidence to believe, to continue to the end of time. Hence we find Abraham giving tithes of all his possessions, and even of that which he received as a spoil of war when he went out to battle. Isaac also, and Jacob, and Joseph, and all the patriarchs did the same, and throughout the whole of the Old Testament dispensation a tenth of all their income, not a tenth after deducting their living, but a full tenth of all their increase from whatever source, was required of God more than His people for the support of His worship of His house, for the promotion and carrying out of the great designs of His Church and of His kingdom in the world.

The law in relation to tithes we have most clearly and emphatically laid down by God himself.

Hence in Leviticus 27: 30th, we read: All the tithe of the land, whether of the seed of the land, or of the fruit of the land, is the Lord's. It is holy unto the Lord.

Again, Numbers 18: 21, Behold I have given the children of Levi all the tenth in Israel for an inheritance; for their service which they serve, even the service of the tabernacle of the congregation.

Again, Deuteronomy 12: 11: There shall be a place which the Lord your God shall choose to cause His name to dwell there; thither shall ye bring all the tithes that I command you, I and my seed. And then in the 26th verse: Take heed that thou forsake not the Levite, as long as thou liveth upon the earth. Again, Deuteronomy 14: 22: Thou shalt truly tithe all the increase of thy field, that thy field bringeth forth year by year,—the tithe of thy corn, and of thy wine, and of thy oil, and of the firstlings of thy flocks, that thou mayest learn to fear the Lord thy God always.

Such is an outline of God's enactment concerning tithes, and which, as being recognized by Abraham the father of the faithful prior to the establishment of the Mosaic institution, was evidently an early arrangement made by Himself with His people, as a portion of the law of His own house, and which was not to cease with the temporary regulations of the Jewish State, this law, however, in the time of which the people did not observe. They had brought in a part of the tithes, but not all, as God required. Or if they had brought all, it was the torn, and the lame, and the defective, and not the best. And although they had not only withheld from the Church and God's house, the means which were necessary for promoting the great ends for which it was instituted, but they had, by their ill-treated and defrauded the ministry as God's servants, and who had no inheritance of their own, and were therefore dependent upon the tithes of the people for their support; and in all this they had robbed or defrauded God; inasmuch as He regarded the wrongs that are done to His Church and His ministry, as being done to Himself. And therefore, His blight and His withering curse were upon them. For He tells them in a previous verse of this chapter, 'Ye have robbed me in tithes and offerings. And again we are cursed with a curse, for ye have robbed me, even this whole nation.' As if He had said, as a nation and a people, as well as a church, ye are guilty of this sin—confederate together against God, combined together to rob him, and engaged to stand by one another in your wrong. And therefore He adds, 'ye are cursed with a curse!' And oh, what a curse! The blessing and favoring presence of God was withdrawn from them, and His wrath and His anger were enkindled against them; the heavens over them were as brass, and the earth was as iron under their feet; the devourer had destroyed the fruits of the ground, and the Vine had cast her fruit before her time in the field; yea, a withering and a blight had come over them from God; and which was displeasing to His chastising rod, they were smarting and writhing and groaning, but were yet too stubborn and too proud to acknowledge His strong, or to return to Him to seek His favor.

In this most fearful and perilous condition, after being cast and plied with, and pleaded with as we have seen, by prophet after prophet of the Lord, and after being appealed to and argued with and put to shame by God himself, He here, as if once for all, puts forth the challenge, 'bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse that there may be meat in my house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it.'

As if he had said: Show yourselves true hearted, and faithful to me as your covenant and covenant-keeping God, by yielding to me, and my cause that which is my due, and which you well know is my due; bring in your tithes, and all the tithes, a full tenth of all your income or increase, with arrearage in full of all that is behind, and which you have so long kept back—that there may be provision, yea, full resources in my house, and in the houses of my servants, as well as in your own, and thereby me, or put me upon trial in this matter, and you shall soon see whether I will not open to you the flood-gates of heaven, and pour you out a blessing to that degree that there will not only be enough, but more than enough; yea, more than you will have room to receive.

Having thus briefly considered the subject in its reference to the church and nation of the Jews, let us now

II. Look at it in its application to the New Testament church, and hence to ourselves.

And here at the outset, we are met by the assertion that in the New Testament there is no specific requisition in regard to tithes; and hence, that however important and sacred the duty may have been of old, it is of no binding authority now, and therefore not to be expected, and much less required.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the religion of the New Testament is simple and unostentatious, without much form or formality, and that we are connected with it a voluntary and hearty service; and moreover, that many things pertaining to the Christian church are to us from the Old Testament, in regard to which there is no specific direction in the New. While, therefore, this is acknowledged to be the case in regard to tithes, yet the principle is recognized there, and so plainly and unequivocally, too, that for many wise and devout men and others greatly in error, the duty of giving at least a tenth of all our income to God for the great purposes of His service and worship, is just as much enjoined by this principle, in the New Testament dispensation, as it was under the Old Testament dispensation.

We look at the facts in the case, and here

First—The great object for the promotion of which tithes were instituted by God, is here the same as under the old dispensation.

That object is religion; religion too as contained and unfolded in the Bible, and as existing in the church of God's dominion, by the ministry, and God's service in the earth. Yes, my brethren, here is religion, and the very same religion that was professed, and practiced and supported by Abraham, and Isaac and Jacob, and all the patriarchs, and prophets, and saints, under the Old Testament dispensation. And here too is God's church, and ministry, and service, and in essence and spirit the very same that existed there. And is this not so? Is there any material of less value now than it was then? or is less required for its support, and advancement now, than was then? Or are we, because the dispensation—that which is solemnly and sacredly due to God and his cause—is not exacted, or wrung from us by rigor of law, are we at liberty to withhold from him that which is His, and its great interests so imperatively demand at our hands. Oh! who will hazard such assumptions as these.

But not only is the great object for the promotion of which tithes were instituted of God thus here, but

Second—The great principles of tithes for the promotion of that object is here, hence, says our Saviour to the Scribes and Pharisees, 'We pay tithes, &c., but ye have neglected the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith. These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. Here, you will observe is the great principle of tithes recognized. These, that is, the law, judgment, mercy and faith, ye ought to have observed, but not by any means to neglect the tithes.

And says Paul, 1 Cor. 9:13. Of God's house and they that minister there, know ye not, that they which minister about holy things, live of the things of the Temple? And that they that wait at the altar, are partakers with the altar? Know ye not? Why the whole of this question? It was a matter well known and understood, and to which he could appeal in illustration of the point he had in hand. And yet how could it have been known except from the law of tithes, as contained in the Old Testament scriptures, and which is here recognized and approved and applied to the New? And says the same Apostle to the Corinthians, 'So, also, hath ordained, that they that preach the gospel, should live of the gospel.' God hath ordained it, and if God ordained it, what did He ordain it for, but for eternity, when, as Peter tells us, all things are to be ordained all things. And where is the precept that authorizes the change, but in the law of tithes as given in the Old Testament, and which is here also recognized in the New. But here,

Third—The law of tithes stands unrepealed in the sight of God, and is therefore binding, and emphatically laid down by God himself, and He binds, And inasmuch as it was recognized by Abraham, and Jacob, and Joseph, and their existence before the Jewish code was established, and as it was recognized by institutions that were to pass away with the Jewish state, and as neither by its own limitation or by any intimation from God, have we any reason to believe that it was designed to be done away, or to come into disuse, it is most clear and manifest that it still remains in all its original force, as a part of the law of God immutable. It is own house, and is therefore in most sacredly and solemnly binding on all that compose His Church on earth.

If then these things are so, and who will hazard the assertion that they are not, if the great object for the promotion of which tithes were instituted, is here, the same as under the Old Testament; if the great principle of tithes for that object is here, and if the law of tithes stands unrepealed, and with positive evidence that it was never designed to be repealed upon the whole book of God, to us, look of you who can draw a conclusion from unequivocal facts, is not the obligation of tithes just as sacredly valid and binding now as it was under the old dispensation? I verily believe it is. And truly and candidly I long have felt it; and if I have been guilty we all have been! And of whats robbing and defrauding of God do we stand charged in the sight of high heaven? For who in this congregation, nay who in this land, and throughout the country, has ever brought a tenth, or a half a tenth, or a fourth of a tenth of his entire income to the storehouse of God, for the great purposes of His cause and of His kingdom in the world?

Is it any wonder, then, that God's favoring presence is removed from His church, or removed from us and that His anger, and His frown are heavy upon us. Yea, the spiritual heavens are as brass over our heads, and the earth as iron under our feet? And is it any marvel that God's ministers, who see, and feel, and mourn over the coldness of God's people, and who so often appeal to His people to come, and return to God, and then throwing themselves, as it were, in the breach, plead there with God. Return, O Lord, how long! O Lord revive thy work in the midst of the years. Is it any marvel, we say, that they have all challenge thrust into their mouth, to carry back to His erring, and withholding people. Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse that there may be meat in my house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it.

This then is the duty, the solemn, and bounden duty, which by the high authority of the Great King and head in Zion, is brought home to us all to-day. Note those here.

First—The duty itself, bring ye the tithes, and all the tithes.

Why, it would seem that if any language in the Bible is plain, and unmistakable, in its meaning, this is that language. And coming as it does in the very last book, and last record, of the last verge of the Old Testament Scriptures, surely it was designed to reach further than those to whom it was first uttered! Oh yes. It rolls down through all the past, from the days of Malachi, and it reaches on through all time to come, and hence it reaches to us, and it says, bring in the tithes, and all the tithes. Do your duty, and your entire duty. Don't bring a part and say that is all you can spare, or all that it is your right to expect. Don't bring a tenth after your own living is taken out, and your debts paid, and your family sustained, and then bring the definite tithe, a full tenth of all your increase or income from whatever source. Bring it to the storehouse of God, or as the scripture has it, to the place which God has chosen to set His name—His presence, His worship and His glory there. Such is the duty.

Second, the reason or propriety of the duty; that there may be meat, or as it may be rendered, provision in my house. That is, that there may be means and instrumentalities there for carrying on, and carrying out the great and the grand design of My house, and of My kingdom. For you will bear in mind, my brethren, that tithes were not brought for the support of the ministry alone. The Priests, under the Old Testament, received but a portion, and a very small portion too, of what was brought into God's treasury; the remainder, and by far the greater portion, was employed for other purposes, connected with the service, and great designs of the temple, and the church. Which, therefore, it is said, 'bring ye all the tithes, that there may be meat or provision in My house,' the truth conveyed is, that there must be means of resource there for answering and promoting the great ends of My cause, and of My kingdom in the world. And here

First, That My house itself may be such as it ought to be; such as will comport with the dignity and the glory of My kingdom; such as becomes an house for God; such, in a word, as is not inferior in appearance, or propriety, or comfort to your own dwellings at home.

Second, That the provisions of grace, and of salvation may be accumulated and disseminated there, by a living, active and faithful ministry; a ministry zealous, devoted and prayerful; yea, a ministry so truly supported and encouraged, and freed from worldly cares and anxieties, that it may be consecrated, and given up in heart, and soul, and purpose, to its great and responsible work. Then,

Third, That provisions, or resources in abundance, may yet remain for raising up, under God, and preparing and sending forth the laborers, and in sufficiently numerously needed to go forth as heralds of the Cross, to preach the gospel to every creature, and to thrust in the sickle and reap down and gather in the great harvest that is now so ripe. Then note, third, the great ends and aim of this duty, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts; that is, as we have seen, try me, take me at my word, and put me upon nine own honor, if I will not open you the windows and floodgates of heaven and pour you out a blessing, there shall not be room enough to receive it.

The importance of this great duty of giving to the Lord, or of bringing our tithes into his storehouse, is thus made an act of worship, and a most blessed and delightful means of grace, even in itself, in answer to which he will pour out abundantly of his gracious and reviving spirit; and it is so much so that we think we can see the faithfulness of God. Now do any ask, how can this prove God? Or what connection can there be between the simple act of bringing, or rather the driving wheel of a great manufactory, which, being itself first moved by a powerful motive power, is in turn the means of all the wheels, carriages, and forward all the parts and operations of the entire machinery.

So that the man who, from an outflow of holy gratitude, and an ardent desire to advance the interests of the kingdom of Christ, gives the largest proportion of his worldly means for the great purposes of that kingdom, is the man who is the most active and energetic in the use of all the other means for the same great end; and hence, he must succeed; for between these means, and the end to be secured by them, there is just as much of certain a connection, as there is between the plowing and sowing, and cultivating in your fields, and the harvesting of the crop you expect to reap there.

Remember, therefore, who thus gives the most, not always it is true, the largest amount—for the poor widow who gave her two mites, cast into the treasury more than all—but the most in all the wealthy and the great; because she cast in all her living, and did it heartily—but the largest proportion of what God has given him, he is the man.

First. Who will be the most diligent and constant in his attendance upon the means of grace at God's house. And the reason is, the interests of God's house are his interests; he feels himself identified with the great ends, and aims for the promotion of which that house has been established; and, hence, when these are to be advanced by the assembling of God's people, to wait upon Him, there is where his heart will be, and unless prevented by some unforeseen event, over which he has no control, his presence also will be there. Why, look at the man who is connected with a business or manufacturing company, and who has largely of his means interested there! When the company has been together, or anything is to be done to advance the great ends, he is sure to be there, and the reason is, his capital is there, his interest is there, and hence, his heart is there, and how can he stay away? And if he who has the most money connected with God's house, and God's family—his great company on earth, and who has invested of his means in accordance with God's plan, for promoting the great ends of that house, His treasure and his interest are there, and hence, his heart is there, and whenever there is any thing to be advanced by his presence there, he cannot stay away. And he is the man.

Second, Who will be the oftenest, and the most earnest, in the opportunities of the use of God's grace, for those great blessings, without which he feels and knows that all must come to desolation; and the man who, in the multitude of promises, of a covenant Keeping God, and wrestling like Jacob, he prevails like Israel. Ah, and he is the man.

Third, Who will be the most actively and successfully engaged in telling to others what Christ has done for him, and how he will do for them and thus of arresting their attention, and waking them up to the great concerns of eternity, and leading them to Christ, and into the fold of God?

In a word, on him the blessing is already pronounced, and he is revived and nourished, and built up from on high. And hence wherever he goes, and whoever he meets, and with whomsoever he has influence, he is a witness for God, a living epistle for Christ, and all around will take knowledge of him, that he has been with Christ, and learned of Him.

And so it will be with all who in this manner bring in their tithes, and who are thus made to abound in the grace of giving. The great spring and moving centre of all the gracious affections is thus set in motion; all the means of grace are all of them employed, and employed, too, in an humble dependence upon the Holy Spirit, and upon God's assured promises for success; and between these means and the end, there is a direct and unfailing connection. And thus it is that God will be proved, and His word verified, and His honor vindicated, and established, and from that opened flood gates of Heaven, a blessing poured out that will not only be abundant and satisfying, but more than there will be room to receive it.

And now the great, the all-absorbing question is, Who will thus prove God? Who will thus bring all the tithes into the storehouses, and thus take Him at His own word, in what He solemnly and solemnly engaged? Who, Oh who, out of a holy gratitude, and an ardent desire to promote the high cause, will open their treasure, and cause his heart to abound in that most important grace, that will lead to the use of every means, and thus take from upon Himself, in answer to which he will pour out abundantly of his gracious and reviving spirit; and it is so much so we think we can see the faithfulness of God. Now do any ask, how can this prove God? Or what connection can there be between the simple act of bringing, or rather of giving to the Lord's treasury, and the gracious or reviving bounty of God? We answer, the grace of giving—for it is a grace, and a most important and precious grace—would seem, as here implied, to be the great moving and actuating centre of all the gracious affections; for when it is brought into exercise and made to abound in the soul, as when from gratitude to God and an ardent desire to promote His glory we give cheerfully and heartily all that he claims, as we are prospered of him—it becomes like the main-spring of a watch, or rather the driving wheel of a great manufactory, which, being itself first moved by a powerful motive power, is in turn the means of all the wheels, carriages, and forward all the parts and operations of the entire machinery.

So that the man who, from an outflow of holy gratitude, and an ardent desire to advance the interests of the kingdom of Christ, gives the largest proportion of his worldly means for the great purposes of that kingdom, is the man who is the most active and energetic in the use of all the other means for the same great end; and hence, he must succeed; for between these means, and the end to be secured by them, there is just as much of certain a connection, as there is between the plowing and sowing, and cultivating in your fields, and the harvesting of the crop you expect to reap there.

Remember, therefore, who thus gives the most, not always it is true, the largest amount—for the poor widow who gave her two mites, cast into the treasury more than all—but the most in all the wealthy and the great; because she cast in all her living, and did it heartily—but the largest proportion of what God has given him, he is the man.

First. Who will be the most diligent and constant in his attendance upon the means of grace at God's house. And the reason is, the interests of God's house are his interests; he feels himself identified with the great ends, and aims for the promotion of which that house has been established; and, hence, when these are to be advanced by the assembling of God's people, to wait upon Him, there is where his heart will be, and unless prevented by some unforeseen event, over which he has no control, his presence also will be there. Why, look at the man who is connected with a business or manufacturing company, and who has largely of his means interested there! When the company has been together, or anything is to be done to advance the great ends, he is sure to be there, and the reason is, his capital is there, his interest is there, and hence, his heart is there, and how can he stay away? And if he who has the most money connected with God's house, and God's family—his great company on earth, and who has invested of his means in accordance with God's plan, for promoting the great ends of that house, His treasure and his interest are there, and hence, his heart is there, and whenever there is any thing to be advanced by his presence there, he cannot stay away. And he is the man.

Second, Who will be the oftenest, and the most earnest, in the opportunities of the use of God's grace, for those great blessings, without which he feels and knows that all must come to desolation; and the man who, in the multitude of promises, of a covenant Keeping God, and wrestling like Jacob, he prevails like Israel. Ah, and he is the man.

Third, Who will be the most actively and successfully engaged in telling to others what Christ has done for him, and how he will do for them and thus of arresting their attention, and waking them up to the great concerns of eternity, and leading them to Christ, and into the fold of God?

In a word, on him the blessing is already pronounced, and he is revived and nourished, and built up from on high. And hence wherever he goes, and whoever he meets, and with whomsoever he has influence, he is a witness for God, a living epistle for Christ, and all around will take knowledge of him, that he has been with Christ, and learned of Him.

And so it will be with all who in this manner bring in their tithes, and who are thus made to abound in the grace of giving. The great spring and moving centre of all the gracious affections is thus set in motion; all the means of grace are all of them employed, and employed, too, in an humble dependence upon the Holy Spirit, and upon God's assured promises for success; and between these means and the end, there is a direct and unfailing connection. And thus it is that God will be proved, and His word verified, and His honor vindicated, and established, and from that opened flood gates of Heaven, a blessing poured out that will not only be abundant and satisfying, but more than there will be room to receive it.

And now the great, the all-absorbing question is, Who will thus prove God? Who will thus bring all the tithes into the storehouses, and thus take Him at His own word, in what He solemnly and solemnly engaged? Who, Oh who, out of a holy gratitude, and an ardent desire to promote His

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

History of Freeke, the Murderer—Further Developments.

The following is a copy of a letter received by Mayor Lowry, from Hildesheim, in relation to Harvey August Freeke, of which mention was made in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday:

No. 14,719.

OFFICE ROYAL HANOVERIAN POLICE DIRECTION, HILDESHEIM, October 22d, 1865.

HON. MAYOR LOWRY, Pittsburgh.—In reply to your honored letter of the 24th ultimo, we hasten to submit the present report of the police office of Bockenem, a village near here, by which you will be able to get sufficient information of the past life of Henry August Freeke.

WREDE, Judges.
SCHMIDT.

President Police Direction.

COPY.

The Royal Hanoverian Bureau of Police of Hildesheim.

Report of the Bureau at Bockenem, in reply to No. 14,719, concerning the course of life of Henry August Freeke, born at Dahlum and domiciled at Bockenem. Freeke born at Dahlum and domiciled at Bockenem, was arrested upon suspicion of murder at Pittsburgh.

We herewith submit the following report required by the rescript of the Honorable Royal Bureau of Police, after carefully obtained information and investigation.

Henry August Freeke, born on the 10th of October, 1827, at Dahlum, and confirmed in the Lutheran Profession of Faith at that place on Easter, 1843, is the son of the unmarried Johanne Engelhardt, at Dahlum, who gave, as stated in the register of births, his father to be Hinrich Freeke. Whether the latter was confirmed, then, learned the shoe making business or not could not be found out. It seems rather probable that he himself did not learn it, having devoted himself to manual labor to obtain his living, as he was without means. The aforesaid Engelhardt was subsequently married to a railroad laborer in the neighborhood of Burgdorf, where he married, several years ago, and died. His grandson is still living at Dahlum at this place. His grandson is still living at Dahlum at this place. His grandson is still living at Dahlum at this place